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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/590,727	08/25/2006	Kazuto Nagata	2729-0117PUS1	2537
2292	7590	04/22/2011	EXAMINER	
BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH PO BOX 747 FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747				KATAKAM, SUDHAKAR
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1621				
NOTIFICATION DATE			DELIVERY MODE	
04/22/2011			ELECTRONIC	

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

mailroom@bskb.com

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/590,727	NAGATA ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	SUDHAKAR KATAKAM	1621

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 March 2011.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,2,5,6,9-11,14,15,18-21,34 and 35 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1,2,5,6,9-11,14,15,18-21,34 and 35 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6)  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Status of the application***

1. Receipt of Applicant's Remarks and Arguments filed on 15 March 20 is acknowledged.
2. In view of applicants' amendments to the claims the previous claim objection has been withdrawn.
3. However, the arguments for the 103(a) rejection are not found persuasive and as such, the previous rejection has been maintained for the reasons of record made on made on 15 Dec 2010.

### ***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments filed on 15 March 2011 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants argue that to establish a prima facie case of obviousness of a claimed invention, all of the claim limitations must be disclosed by the cited references.  
Minakata '010, Nanpo '719, and Levinson et al '933 fail to disclose all of the claim limitations of independent claim 1 and 10, and those claims dependent thereon.  
Accordingly, the combination of references does not render the present invention obvious.

**Minakata** does read applicants compound and **Minakata** further teaches their compound use in the organic semiconductors. **Nanpo** and **Levinson** further established halogen and alkyl/alkoxy substitutions on polyacene rings.

The prior art also further established the fact that the properties of polyacene can be altered by introducing a functional group on the ring. For example, by the ring has a substitution of photosensitive group, then polyacene becomes a photosensitive, which is useful in light patterning material [see col.3, lines 28-65 of **Minakata et al**].

In chemistry point of view, a methyl group is electron donating properties, whereas F or Cl have electron attracting properties on a polyacene ring. Alkyl groups on the polyacene ring are prone to oxidation, and the oxidized polyacene is no longer organic semiconductor. Also the solubility properties can also be controlled by limiting the alkyl groups and F/Cl atoms on the ring. Therefore, the semiconductor properties can be controlled by restricting the alkyl and F/Cl atoms on the polyacene ring, and these are considered as result effective variables.

It appears, from the teachings of above cited prior art, that all the claimed elements were known in the prior art and one skilled person in the art could have combined the elements as claimed by known methods with no change in their respective functions, and the combination would have yielded predictable results to have yielded predictable results to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention. In case of instant claims, applicants introduced two halogens on the same ring of alkyl-substituted polyacene. First, the above cited prior art reads applicants claims. Second, the prior art also further established the properties can be altered by modifying the substitutions, so that to make the desired organic semiconductor.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention was made, to arrive at applicants' polyacene compound(s) with

various combination of functional groups by using the teachings of above cited prior art, with a reasonable expectation of success. One would be motivated to make these compounds because of their commercial importance in the semiconductor thin film industry, given the fact that all claimed elements and their properties are well established in the art.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

7. Claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 9-11, 14, 15, 18-21, 34 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Minakata** (US 7,061,010 B2), **Nanpo** (JP 2004158719 A) and **Levinson et al** (WO 2000/056933 A1).

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136 (a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no even, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

***Conclusion***

9. No claim is allowed.
10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sudhakar Katakam whose telephone number is 571-272-9929. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Daniel Sullivan can be reached on 571-272-0779. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Sudhakar Katakam/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1621